

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 11. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1816.

[Vol. 30.]

## THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY  
**F. BRADFORD, JR.**  
At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or  
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

## Commission Warehouse

**JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,**  
Of Cincinnati, Ohio,  
Have erected large and commodious  
**Brick Warehouses & Cellars**

For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise,  
Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale  
on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to  
country merchants. Bills and debts collected and  
promptly remitted. Purchases made and generally  
all BOKERAGE and CO-MISSION BU-  
SINESS, transacted.

8th Cincinnati, February 19—

## LATEST IMPORTED GOODS.

100 Crates well assorted QUEENS WARE  
20 ditto and boxes elegant LUSTRE WARE  
20 Tiersces,  
20 half Tiersces,  
50 Barrels and  
100 Kegs,  
80 Bags very Green COFFEE  
20 Barrels ditto ditto  
18 Boxes Tin, fit for manufacturers,  
100 Boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS, superior  
quality  
Bundles of Steel, and a few tons Campeachy  
Logwood will be sold on accommodating terms  
by the package, at Philadelphia, New York &  
Baltimore prices—carriage, which is extreme-  
ly low added—by application to  
J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co.  
December 25th, 1815 52

**BILLS OF EXCHANGE,**  
On Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Savan-  
na, Charleston and Pittsburgh,  
For sale—apply as above.

**JAMES GARRISON,**  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL  
**Apothecary and Druggist,**  
MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON.

RESPECTFULLY informs merchants and phy-  
sicians and all dealers in his line, that he has,  
and will constantly keep, a large and extensive supply of  
**Fresh Drugs and Medicines;**  
Also, a large supply of  
**PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,**

Which he will sell for cash at the New-York, Phi-  
ladelphia and Baltimore prices, with the addition of  
Carriage expenses excepted, or on the usual cred-  
it, viz.  
Aloes Sact  
Antimony  
Aniseed  
Borax refined  
Brimstone  
Burgundy Pitch  
Cantharides  
Cochineal  
Cream Tartar  
Cloves  
Cinnamon  
Mace  
Nutmegs  
12 dozen Castor Oil  
Gum Camphor  
Arabic

**PATENT MEDICINES,**  
By the gross or dozen.  
Anderson's Pills  
Lee's N. & B. Pills  
Hooper's Pills  
Batesman's Drops  
British Oil  
Turlington's Balsom  
Ith Ointment  
Harlem Oil  
Ess. Peppermint  
Gudfrey's Cordial  
Durable Ink  
Steers' Opaldelos  
Worm Tea  
Wormseed Oil  
Aquaforis by the car-  
boy or pound  
Oil of Vitriol by the  
carboy or pound  
Madder, &c.  
Spanish Brown  
Whiting  
White Lead  
Drop Lake  
Cromie Yellow  
Dutch Pink  
Pat Yellow  
Linsed Oil  
Spts Turpentine  
Also, 12 dozen Sweet Oil, suitable for ma-  
chinery, which will be sold low—with a gen-  
eral assortment of Perfumes.  
Lexington, Dec. 15th. 1815. 51-12m.

**DOWNING & GRANT,**  
Have just received from Philadelphia and Balti-  
more, and are now opening at their store on  
Short-street, (between Mill and Main Cross-  
streets) Lexington,  
**A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF**  
**GROCERIES,**  
AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Sugar,  
Coffee,  
Teas,  
Chocolate,  
Ginger,  
Mace,  
Cloves,  
Allspice,  
Black Pepper,  
Cayenne do  
Nutmegs,  
Cinnamon,  
Mustard,  
Alum,  
Indigo,  
Madder,  
Copperas,  
Brimstone,  
WINE,  
BRANDY,  
Brushes of every kind, Spanish Whiting, Putty,  
Flax Seed Oil, Window Glass, Paper for rooms,  
&c. &c. All of which they will sell very low for  
Cash.  
House and sign Painting, Papering and Glazing  
done as usual.  
They wish to sell or rent their Oil Mill in Lex-  
ington. Nov. 25, 1815. 48-4f

## Sheriff's Blanks,

For Sale at this Office.

## John Bickley,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,  
Attends the Circuit Courts of Fayette, Jessamine &  
Scott. His place of residence, Lexington—his of-  
fice, next door to Dr. W. Warfield's shop. 9

## PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold to the highest bidder on Monday,  
the 11th of March next, at the court house door  
in the town of Lexington, for ready money, two  
likely young negro fellows, Willis & George, de-  
ceded by Robert Grinstead to me, in trust, to secure  
Robert Holmes and James McConnell from any  
damage that might accrue from their endorsement  
of a note specified in the deed of trust. Due atten-  
dance will be given.

J. W. STOUT.  
February 19. 8

## THOMAS DEYE OWINGS,

Has removed his  
**IRON AND CASTINGS STORE**  
To the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bartholo-  
mew Blount, on Upper and Short streets, oppo-  
site colonel Morrison's—where he has on hand  
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF  
**IRONS & CASTINGS, viz.**  
Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Ovens,  
And Irons, &c.  
Lexington, 8th Feb.

## FOR RENT,

**The House and Stable,**  
Fronting the New Market-House—Apply to  
JOHN L. MARTIN, or  
DAVID MEGOWAN.  
February 19. 8-4

## E. S. Allen, (Cabinet Maker)

CARRIES on the above business on Upper-  
street, a few doors above Dr. Ridgely's, Lexington,  
Kentucky, where every attention will be paid to  
those who may please to favour him with their  
patronage. The public may rest assured of having  
their work made in a manner not inferior to any in  
the Western country—All kinds of Cabinet work  
shall be neatly executed and in a workman-like  
manner. He respectfully solicits the public pa-  
tronage.  
February 25, 1815. 9-

## REMOVAL.

**HAY AND WHITMARSH.**  
Have removed from the corner of Main & Mill  
streets, to the house formerly occupied as the  
Branch Bank, where they have an elegant assort-  
ment of the following goods:—Gentlemen's best  
Boots, Shoes and Pumps—Men's and Boys' coarse  
Shoes—Ladies', Misses' and Children's Kid, Mor-  
roco and Leather Slippers, which will be sold on  
reasonable terms, wholesale or retail.  
Measures taken for shoes, which will be strictly  
attended to. 9-3 February 26.

## NOTICE.

All those indebted to the subscriber, are request-  
ed to come forward and make immediate payment,  
as no longer indulgence can or will be given.  
JAMES MAXWELL.  
February 19 8

## POPLAR TREES.

From 5 to 10,000 Lombardy and Athenian Pop-  
lars, fit for immediate transplanting, for sale at  
Captain John Fowler's Forest Garden, on very  
moderate terms. Those who are disposed to or-  
nament their pleasure or fancy grounds, or the  
town streets, may be supplied if they make an ear-  
ly application. Feb 14. 8



## STILLS FOR SALE.

The Subscriber has on hand, Stills of differ-  
ent sizes and of the best quality, which he will  
sell low for cash. He has lately received from  
Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which en-  
ables him to furnish  
**Stills and Boilers**  
Of any size, at the shortest notice. He also  
continues to carry on the  
**TINNING BUSINESS,**  
as usual.—  
Two or three JOURNEYMEN TINNERS  
would be employed, to whom the highest  
wages will be given. M. FISHEL.  
Lexington, Feb. 12th, 1816. 7f-

## Cellar to Rent.

The large and commodious Cellar, under the new  
Episcopal Church. Apply to  
JOHN COLEMAN,  
Lexington Brewery

## John Norton,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that  
he has removed to his house immedi-  
ately opposite the Insurance Bank, main street,  
where he will keep a constant supply of MED-  
ICINES, wholesale and retail.  
Having disposed of his Nail Factory, he re-  
quests all those in arrearsages for Nails, to  
make payment immediately, as he intends go-  
ing to the eastward.—2 ff  
Taken up by William Lindsay, one Bay Horse,  
six years old next spring, 13 1-2 hands high, no brands  
perceivable, appraised to 13 dollars—also one Bay  
Mare, six years last spring, has a scar over the right  
eye, 13 1-2 hands high, no brands perceivable, ap-  
praised to \$13, by David Logan, Esq.  
JAMES VANCE,  
LEONARD CHEANY  
9-3p  
TAKEN UP by Benjamin Uterback, in Wood-  
ford county, living on the waters of Green's Creek,  
about 2 miles of Sublett's Ferry, one Gray Mare,  
14 1-2 hands high, 7 years old, branded IC on the  
near shoulder and off buttock—appraised to 40 dol-  
lars, before me, this 25th day of November, 1815.  
9-3p H. WATKINS, J. P.  
Taken up by J. R. Witherspoon, living in Fay-  
ette county, on North Elkhorn, one Gray Horse,  
supposed to be 2 years old last spring, 14 hands  
high, appears to have been branded on the off shoul-  
der, appraised to \$30.  
ROBERT S. RUSSELL, J. P.  
10-3

## Storage & Commission Business.

**SHULTZ & CHALFANT,**

Beg leave to inform the Merchants of Ken-  
tucky, that they have commenced the Storage  
and Commission Business, in Maysville, Ky.  
where they will constantly attend to the re-  
ceiving and forwarding all goods, wares, &c.  
committed to their care.  
They also carry on the  
**Copper and Tinning Business,**  
And intend keeping always on hand, a general  
supply of Tin Ware, which they will sell at the  
Pittsburg prices, without the addition of  
freight.  
N.B.—Orders will be strictly attended to.  
February 10-7-2m

## William B. & Joseph H. Graves,

Will dispose of some  
**VALUABLE PROPERTY,**  
BY LOTTERY.  
AND OFFER THE FOLLOWING  
**SCHEME.**

No. 1—Prize a Negro Man named Jim,  
aged 45 years good wagoner, \$500  
2—one ditto a Negro Woman,  
named Esther, aged 23 years,  
and Child, 500  
3—one ditto one hundred Acres of  
Land, lying in Nicholas county—  
about 20 acres under cultivation,  
some cabins, good apple and  
peach orchard, 500  
4—one ditto one Stud Horse, nine  
years old next spring, by the old  
imported Diomedes, out of a Fear-  
nought mare, 400  
5—one ditto a Negro Girl, named  
Nancy, likely and well grown,  
ten years old, 300  
6—one ditto a Sorrel Horse, Mar-  
tingale, Saddle and Bridle, well  
gaited, six years old, 150  
7—one ditto one first rate Gelding,  
six years old, 120  
8—one ditto one black Mare, 7  
years old, with foal by Diomedes, 100  
9—one ditto one bay Horse, 5 years  
old, 100  
10—one ditto one bay Mare, 5 years  
old, 65  
11—one ditto one Sorrel Mare, 4  
years old, 60  
12—one ditto one first rate Silver  
Watch, with Gold Key, 40  
13—one ditto one Silver French  
Watch, 20  
14, 15, 16—three ditto one Man's  
Saddle, mounted complete, with  
plated Stirrup Irons, at \$35 each 105  
17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26  
—ten ditto one pattern of Kersy-  
mere for pantaloons, at \$6 each, 60  
27, 28, 29, 30, 31—five ditto, one  
Trunk each, mounted and fin-  
ished complete at 5 dollars, 25  
32 to 131 inclusive—one hundred  
ditto, one Sursingle, each at \$1 100  
132 to 331 inclusive—two hundred  
ditto one Girth each, 50 cents, 100  
332 to 145 inclusive—1074 ditto,  
one Spelling Book each, at 25  
cents, 268 50  
1405 Tickets, at \$2 50 cents, each, \$3515 50  
The prizes except the land, will be deliv-  
ered to the fortunate holders of tickets in Lex-  
ington, immediately after the drawing is com-  
pleted.  
The drawing will take place in Lexington,  
about the first of March, under the direction  
of respectable managers to be appointed.  
January 26th, 1815 10  
**All Prizes are floating.**  
The drawing of the above Lottery will positively  
take place in Lexington on the 28th of March, and  
continue three days. Tickets may be had of  
Messrs. James & B. L. Graves & Co. at their store  
on Chesapeake, on a credit, until the day of drawing.  
Likewise may be had in Winchester, Mountsterling,  
Paris, Versailles and Georgetown  
10— March 1, 1816.

## Painting, Glazing, Paper-hanging,

**Cutting Glass, Sign Painting, &c.**  
The Subscriber informs his friends and the  
public in general, that he continues to carry on the above  
business in all its various branches, at his shop on  
Main Cross street, joining Mr. Robert Holmes's—  
he will do work at the shortest notice, and will at-  
tend any of the neighboring towns or in the country  
for part trade.  
Two or Three Apprentices, wanted immediately,  
to the above business.  
THOMAS T. BURNS.  
February 21. 10-3

## State of Kentucky,

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, SET.  
OCTOBER TERM, 1815.

William Henderson's Heirs, for  
Samuel H. Woodson, COMPLAINANT,  
Against  
Daniel Gaines, and others, DEFENDANTS,  
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainants, by their  
counsel, and the defendants, the unknown heirs  
of Daniel Gaines, deceased, and David Jamison,  
having failed to enter their appearance  
herein agreeably to law and the rules of this  
court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of  
this court, that they are not inhabitants of this  
commonwealth, on motion of the complainants,  
it is ordered, that they do appear here  
before the Judges of our Jessamine circuit  
court, at the court-house in Nicholasville, on the  
3d Monday in April next, it being the  
first day of our succeeding term, and file their  
answer to the complainant's bill, or the same  
will be taken as confessed against them: and  
it is further ordered, that a copy of this order  
be published in some authorized newspaper of  
this commonwealth, agreeably to law.  
A copy. Attest.  
JNO. C. WALKER, c. j. c. c.  
The aforesaid unknown heirs of Daniel  
Gaines, deceased, and David Jamison, are  
hereby notified, that I will attend at the Ta-  
vern of Robert Miller, in the town of Rich-  
mond, Madison County, state of Kentucky,  
on Saturday the 9th day of March next, be-  
tween the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'-  
clock P. M. to take the deposition of Thomas  
Townsend, and others, to be read as evidence  
in the above suit in chancery.  
SAMUEL H. WOODSON.  
January 23, 1815. 4-8w

## Laws of the United States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

## AN ACT to provide for designating, surveying

and granting the military bounty lands

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America in  
Congress assembled, That the President of the  
United States be and he is hereby authorized,  
to cause to be surveyed a quantity of the pub-  
lic lands of the United States, fit for cultiva-  
tion, not otherwise appropriated, and to which  
the Indian title is extinguished, not exceeding  
in the whole six millions of acres, two millions  
to be surveyed in the territory of Michigan,  
two millions in the Illinois territory, north of  
the Illinois river, and two millions in the ter-  
ritory of Louisiana, between the river St.  
Francis, and the river Arkansas; the said lands  
to be divided into townships, and subdivided  
into sections and quarter sections, (each quar-  
ter section to contain, as near as possible, one  
hundred and sixty acres,) in the manner pre-  
scribed by law for surveying and subdividing  
the other public lands of the U. States; the  
same price to be allowed for surveying as is  
fixed for surveying the other public lands, in  
the same territory. And the lands thus sur-  
veyed, with the exception of the salt springs  
and lead mines therein, and of the quantities  
of land adjacent thereto, as may be reserved for  
the use of the same, by the President of the U.  
States, and the section No. 16, in every town-  
ship, to be granted to the inhabitants of such  
township, for the use of public schools, shall  
be set apart and reserved for the purpose of  
satisfying the bounties of one hundred and  
sixty acres, promised to the non-commissioned  
officers and soldiers of the United States, their  
heirs and legal representatives, by the act, en-  
titled "an act for completing the existing  
military establishment," approved the twenty-  
fourth day of December eighteen hundred and  
eleven, and by the act, entitled "an act to  
raise an additional military force," approved  
the eleventh day of January eighteen hundred  
and twelve.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the  
Secretary for the Department of War, for the  
time being, shall, from time to time, issue war-  
rants for the military land bounties to the  
persons entitled thereto, by the two last men-  
tioned acts, or either of them: Provided al-  
ways, that such warrants shall be issued only  
in the names of the persons thus entitled, and  
be by them or their representatives applied for  
within five years after the said persons shall  
have become entitled thereto; and the said  
warrant shall not be assignable or transferable  
in any manner whatever.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every  
person in whose favor such warrant shall have  
been issued, shall, on delivery of the same, at  
the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, or  
of such other officer as may at the same time  
have, by law, the superintendence of the Gen-  
eral land office of the United States, at the seat  
of government, be entitled to draw by lot in  
such manner, as the officer, at the head of the  
land office, under the direction of the Presi-  
dent of the United States, may prescribe, one  
of the quarter sections, surveyed by virtue of  
the first section of this act, in either of the  
said territories which the person in whose fa-  
vor such warrant has issued may designate.—  
And a patent shall thereupon be granted to  
such person, for such quarter section, without  
requiring any fee therefor.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no  
claim for the military land bounties aforesaid,  
shall be assignable or transferable, in any man-  
ner whatever, until after a patent shall have  
been granted in the manner aforesaid. All  
sales, mortgages, contracts, or agreements, of  
any nature whatever, made prior thereto, for  
the purpose, or with intent of alienating,  
pledging or mortgaging any such claim, are  
hereby declared and shall be held null & void;  
nor shall any tract of land, granted as aforesaid,  
be liable to be taken in execution or sold on  
account of any such sale, mortgage, contract,  
or agreement, or on account of any debt con-  
tracted prior to the date of the patent, either  
by the person originally entitled to the land,  
or by his heirs or legal representatives, or by  
virtue of any process, or suit at law, or judg-  
ment of court against a person entitled to re-  
ceive his patent as aforesaid.

May 6, 1812.—Approved,  
JAMES MADISON

From the provisions of the foregoing Act,  
it is manifest that no Patent can issue until  
the Warrant is presented to the Commissioner  
of the Land Office.—It is therefore the interest  
of the Persons entitled to Military Lands, that  
their Warrants should, immediately after they  
are issued, be deposited in the Office from  
whence their Patents are to be obtained. This  
course will preserve them from the various ac-  
cidents to which they may be subjected in the  
hands of the Owners or Agents who may have  
been authorized to obtain them. It is also  
manifest that all Contracts for the Sale of, or  
incumbrances upon these Lands, prior to the  
issuing of the Patents, are illegal and void.—  
As it is impossible that Persons possessed of  
Powers of Attorney for obtaining Military  
Land Warrants, can have any legitimate inter-  
est distinct from their Principals, Warrants  
hereafter issued will be deposited in the Gen-  
eral Land Office; and a Certificate of that act  
will be given to such Attorneys if required.—  
A Copy of this proceeding will be forwarded  
to every Person in whose name a Warrant shall  
issue, not only to counteract any misrepresen-  
tations of the objects of this Regulation, but  
to place the Soldiers of the late Army upon  
their guard against the devices which have  
already been, or may heretofore be, practised  
by unprincipled and designing men to deprive  
them of the Reward which is so justly due to  
their meritorious services.

Land Warrants will continue to be issued at  
the War Department upon the presentation of  
the ORIGINAL "HONORABLE DISCHARGE," which  
will remain there upon File, as heretofore:  
but no other document will be required to ac-  
company it excepting the address of the origi-  
nal Claimant, in order that he may be duly no-  
tified of the number and date of the Land War-  
rant that will issue in his name.

In cases where the original Claimants are  
dead, "THE LEGITIMATE HEIRS AT LAW" must  
substantiate their claims conformably to the  
Regulations now in use.

February 16th, 1816.

The Printers authorized to publish the  
Laws of the United States are requested to in-  
sert the above three times. 10-3

## AN ACT

For the relief of John G. Camp.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America in  
Congress assembled, That the proper accounting  
officers of the war department, be, and they  
are hereby authorized to audit and settle the  
accounts of John G. Camp, assistant deputy  
quarter-master general, in such manner and  
upon such terms, as may be equitable and  
just.

February 1, 1816.—Approved,  
JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For the relief of Jonathan White.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America in  
Congress assembled, That the secretary of the  
department of war be, and he is hereby author-  
ized and required to renew military land war-  
rant number eight hundred and seventy five,  
which heretofore issued to James Gunn, and to  
issue the same in the name of Jonathan  
White, to whom it was assigned by said Gunn.  
February 6, 1816.—Approved,  
JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

Continuing in force certain acts, laying duties  
on bank notes, refined sugars, and for other  
purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America in  
Congress assembled, That the act, entitled  
"An act laying duties on notes of banks, bank-  
ers, and certain companies; on notes, bonds,  
and obligations, discounted by banks, bankers,  
and certain companies; and on bills of ex-  
change of certain descriptions," passed the  
second day of August, one thousand eight  
hundred and thirteen, and the act supplement-  
ary to said act, passed the tenth day of De-  
cember, one thousand eight hundred and four-  
teen, and the act entitled "An act laying du-  
ties on sugar refined within the U. States,"  
passed the twenty-fourth day of July, one  
thousand eight hundred and thirteen, shall be,  
and the same are hereby continued in force;  
any thing in the said acts in any wise to the  
contrary notwithstanding.

February 1, 1816.—Approved,  
JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For the relief of Martin Cole, John Pollock,  
George Westner, and Abraham Walty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America in  
Congress assembled, That Martin Cole, John  
Pollock, George Westner and Abraham Walty,  
be, and they are hereby authorized to withdraw  
their respective erroneous entries made in the  
district of Madison, Canton, Vincennes and  
Zanesville, respectively; and the monies paid  
by them on the said entries shall be placed to  
their credit on any purchase of public land  
they may have made or shall make in the same  
district.

February 6, 1816.—Approved,  
JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For the relief of Charles Markin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America in  
Congress assembled, That Charles Markin shall  
be permitted to withdraw his entries made on  
the twenty-third day of February, one thou-  
sand eight hundred and fifteen, at the land  
office in Chillicothe from the north west quar-  
ter of section number nineteen, township num-  
ber two, of range number sixteen, and money  
paid by him on the said entry shall be placed  
to his credit on any purchase he shall make or  
may have made of public lands in the same  
district.

February 6, 1816.—Approved,  
JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

Directing a copy of the documents printed by  
a resolve of congress of the 27th of Decem-  
ber, 1813, to be transmitted to each of the  
judges of the Supreme Court.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Represent-  
atives of the United States of America in Con-  
gress assembled, That of the two hundred  
copies of the documents ordered to be printed,  
by a resolve of the senate and house of rep-  
resentatives of the twenty-seventh of December,  
one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, the  
secretary of state be, and he is hereby author-  
ized to take one copy for each of the judges  
of the Supreme Court of the U. States, to be  
transmitted to said judges according to the  
provision of the act of congress of the eight-  
eenth of April, one thousand eight hundred  
and fourteen.

February 6, 1816.—Approved,  
JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For the relief of Jonathan B. Eastman.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the U. States of America in Con-  
gress assembled, That the proper accounting  
officers of the War Department be and they  
are hereby authorized to audit and settle the  
accounts of Jonathan B. Eastman, District Pay  
Master of the Lakes, and to allow him in the  
settlement thereof, such credits as may appear  
equitable and just.

January 17, 1816.—Approved,  
JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For the relief of Joseph Anderson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the U. States of America in Con-  
gress assembled, That the sum of three hun-  
dred and twenty-two dollars and sixty-eight  
cents, paid by Joseph Anderson on the fifth  
day of November, one thousand eight hundred  
and five, on account of the purchase money of  
the north west quarter of section of land num-  
ber eleven, in township seven, and range four,  
in the Steubenville district, shall, by the regis-  
ter and receiver of public monies of the land  
office for the district aforesaid be placed to  
the credit of the said Joseph Anderson, and be  
considered as the fourth installment of the  
purchase money due for said quarter section;  
and that the said Joseph Anderson, his heirs  
or assigns, shall be entitled to a patent for the  
same.

January 22, 1816.—Approved,  
JAMES MADISON.



The Lexington Library  
Will be open in future, on every  
Wednesday evening, from 6 to 9 o'clock.  
By order of the Directors.  
THOS. M. PRENTISS, Libr.

March 4.

ON THURSDAY, the 14th instant, my  
Lottery for the distribution of Property, will positively  
commence. A few tickets remain unsold—  
which may be had of Mr. Daniel Bradford, Mr.  
John Bridges, or of the subscriber.

EDWARD HOW.

Lexington, March 4, 1816.

George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

KEEPS his office on Poplar Row, in the same  
house occupied by the Lexington Branch Bank.  
9-11 February 25, 1816.

## EDUCATION.

The Subscribers return their grateful thanks  
to the inhabitants of Lexington and its  
vicinity, for the very liberal patronage they have  
received since the establishment of their  
School. Inasmuch as they have had the pleasure  
to give satisfaction to all who have with  
generous confidence entrusted their children  
long enough to their care, they trust that by  
the same unremitting attention, similar success  
will attend their efforts. The School  
will be continued at the same place—Terms  
as usual in the Lancasterian Department, but in  
the annexed Academy, Books must be furnished  
by the Students.

N. B. A limited number of poor Children,  
of respectable parents, will be received in the  
Lancasterian Department, and as heretofore  
taught gratis.

ALDRIDGE & VAUGHAN.

Lexington, Feb. 23, 1816.

J. C. & M. D. Richardson,

Have just received from New-York and Philadel-  
phia, a large and well chosen assortment of

## MERCHANDISE,

[Purchased principally for Cash.]  
Which they are now opening in the white house,  
corner of Main and Mill Streets, which they will  
sell on as good terms as any other house in the  
Western country. They have on hand and will  
keep a constant supply of

Satinets, Cassinets, and Cottons—

Writing, Printing & Wrapping Paper,

Manufactured by the Lexington Manufacturing  
company—Also an assortment of PITTSBURGH  
NAILS, which they will sell at wholesale, or by  
retail at the wholesale price.

They likewise wish to sell for Produce, at a fair  
price, or a reduced price in Cash.

## A Valuable Farm,

Consisting of 2 or 300 acres, situated between the  
lower Bourbon and Cynthiana roads, within nine  
miles from Lexington, with about 100 acres inclosed,  
with a Rope Walk, and other improvements too  
tedious to mention.

10-11

Lexington, March 1, 1816.

## TO PROPRIETORS OF

### Steam Engines.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform the  
people of the state of Kentucky and Ohio,  
who are concerned in STEAM ENGINES on  
Oliver Evan's plan, that he is now ready to en-  
gage to put up new Engines or repair old ones,  
which may from time to time get out of order.  
He flatters himself that by the long practice  
he has had in setting and building Steam En-  
gines while in Oliver Evan's employ, to be ca-  
pable of giving general satisfaction to those  
who may have occasion for his services.

Letters post paid, from any part of both  
states, will be punctually attended to.

CHARLES DOYLE.

Mayville Steam Mill.

Mayville Feb. 7, 1815.

## FOUNDRY.

The subscriber having commenced a

Brass, Iron and Bell Foundry,

In the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders's,  
Main street, wishes to inform his friends, and  
the public in general, that he now carries them on in all  
their branches—all kinds of brass and iron machine-  
ry will be cast on the shortest notice, and in the best  
manner—also bells for taverns, court houses, &c.—  
He will keep on hand an assortment of flat irons,  
hatter's irons, tailor's irons, dog irons, waffle irons,  
wheat fan irons, &c.

All orders will be thankfully received, and punctu-  
ally attended to, by the subscriber

JOSEPH BRUIN.

February 28.

## LOST,

On the 23d of February, a Red Morocco Pocket  
Book, on the road from the Upper Blue Lick to  
Washington—containing one five dollar note on the  
bank of Frankfort, Kentucky—a bond of one hundred  
dollars on Capt. Harrison, clerk of the court of  
Montgomery, and another of one hundred and ten  
dollars on John Camron and Major Stratton, at Little  
Sandy Works; also many other papers. Who-  
ever has found it will lodge it at this office, or at  
Mr. Betts's living at the Upper Blue Lick, and they  
shall receive a handsome reward from me, living at  
the mouth of Lee's Creek, Mason county, Ky.

WILLIAM HODGES.

February 28.

## Partnership Dissolved.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Ashton, Beach and Neille,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent—All  
things having demands on the firm, are requested to  
apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all in-  
debted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton  
and Beach, who are authorised to receive the same.

R. ASHTON,

JOSEPH BEACH,

HUGH NEILLE.

Lexington, March 2d, 1816.

The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at  
the old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Carriages,  
Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the  
shortest notice, and nearest manner, and on the  
most reasonable terms.

## WHEREAS,

The subscriber hath laid off his possessions, at the  
Lower Blue Lick, into half acre lots, and purposes  
to establish a Town on said ground, for which pur-  
pose application will be made to the county court of  
Nicholas county, on the fourth Monday in May  
next, to establish a town on said land, according to  
law—I will also sell said lots at public sale, on the  
twentieth day of March next to the highest bidder,  
on said ground—and if all are not sold on that day,  
the sale will also be made on the fifteenth day of  
April next. In all cases five dollars in hand will be  
required—twelve months credit will be given for  
the balance, by the purchaser, on indispensible title  
will be made to the lots by the subscriber.

WILLIAM BARTLETT.

February 28.

## Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY MARCH 11.

"True to his charge—  
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

Mr. BRADFORD,

Lest the public should be induced, by remarks  
in the two last numbers of the Gazette, to believe  
there were in reality some vexatious TREASURY  
ARRANGEMENTS in existence, whereby the collector  
of the revenue for this district was induced to decline  
receiving certain bank notes in payment for taxes—I  
must request that you will publish the following  
extracts from circulars from the treasury depart-  
ment, to collectors of the revenue, whereby it will  
be seen that collectors are authorised to receive in  
payment of taxes and duties, such bank notes as are  
circulating currently at par in their respective dis-  
tricts.

Under this authority, I did not hesitate to receive  
the Ohio bank notes, whilst I considered them at  
par with the notes of the Kentucky banks, but so  
soon as the bank in which I make the public depos-  
its, declined receiving them in deposit from individ-  
uals, I also declined receiving them in payment of  
taxes; for if I were now to receive them, I will ven-  
ture to say, that four-fifths of the taxes would be  
paid in that paper—consequently a like proportion  
would be tendered by the bank in which I deposit,  
to every person presenting the treasurer's check or  
draft—which, I do assure you, would not be so wil-  
lingly received as you imagine; for I have myself  
heard a person holding the treasurer's check, ex-  
press his unwillingness to receive any part in Ohio  
notes.

JOHN H. MORTON,

Collector of the Revenue.

Collector's Office, March 1.

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 1815.

"Sir—The public notification from this De-  
partment, of the 15th of June last, which has  
been communicated to you, announced the in-  
tention to forbid the receiving in payment of  
duties, taxes or any public dues, the notes is-  
sued by any bank, which does not, on demand,  
pay its notes in gold and silver, and at the same  
time refuses to receive, credit, re-issue and  
circulate Treasury Notes emitted upon the faith  
and security of the United States.

"I have now to require your attention, that  
the measures thus announced may be carried  
into execution: And, therefore, after the first  
day of October next, you will not receive in  
any payment to be made to you as an officer  
of the United States, the notes issued by any  
of the banks mentioned in the list subjoined  
to this letter; which banks, it is understood,  
have suspended the payment of their notes in  
specie, and have refused to receive and re-issue  
the Treasury Notes, in the manner above speci-  
fied.

"It is an indulgence on the part of the gov-  
ernment, to receive the notes of any bank,  
which has ceased to pay those notes, on de-  
mand, in gold or silver. The necessity of the  
case, and the convenience of the people, by  
whom the duties and taxes are paid, constitute  
the only motive for this indulgence. But the  
banks, whose notes are thus received, enjoy a  
benefit, to which they are not entitled, when  
they cease to afford the government a corres-  
ponding aid, by receiving a paper issued under  
the public authority, and guaranteed by the  
public faith and resources; when they refuse  
to receive and circulate the Treasury Notes,  
which (independent of other considerations) are  
intrinsically worth more than bank notes,  
because they bear an interest; and when, by  
such means, they may essentially embarrass  
every effort to restore to the community,  
the facilities of a national circulating medi-  
um.

"As it is proper that time should be given to  
inform the citizens generally, upon the subject  
of the bank notes, which are to be received in  
public payments, the day on which the prohibi-  
tion is actually to take effect, is fixed for the  
first of October next; and if, prior to that  
day, any of the notes of the banks mentioned  
in the subjoined list, circulate in your district,  
or its vicinity, you will take all practicable  
means for giving publicity to this letter, and  
to the list of the banks accompanying it. After  
that day you will adhere rigidly to the  
direction of not receiving any of the notes of  
those banks in payments, to be made to the U  
States.

"It is proper, also, to apprise you, that bank  
notes issued by banks not mentioned in the  
subjoined list, are not to be received in pay-  
ment of public dues, unless they are current  
at the place where they are offered in payment  
at par; and this condition is to be attended to  
immediately, without waiting to enforce it,  
until the first of October.

"Upon the whole, you will understand, that  
for any payment to the United States, you are  
to receive only,

I. Gold or Silver,

II. Treasury Notes.

III. Bank notes in the manner following—

(1) Until the first of October next, the bank  
notes of any bank in good credit, current at  
par, at the place of payment, and (if you are  
directed by your instructions to make your  
payments into any bank) such notes as will  
be received and credited by the bank, em-  
ployed for the deposits of the revenue, as  
cash, in the account with the Treasury of the  
United States.

(2) After the first of October next, the bank  
notes answering the preceding description,  
with the exception of such as are issued by  
the banks mentioned in the annexed list;—  
which are not to be received after that day,  
although they may be current at par, and al-  
though they may be receivable as cash at the  
bank, where you are directed to make your  
deposits.

"If any of the Banks mentioned in the sub-  
joined list, should hereafter notify an intention  
to accede to the Treasury proposition, you will  
receive additional instructions on the sub-  
ject."

"REVENUE OFFICE, Nov. 25, 1815.

"The collectors may receive such bank notes  
as are circulating in their respective districts,  
in good credit, at the nominal value, and as  
will be received on deposit, to the credit of  
the Treasurer, by neighboring banks of known  
credit and solidity."

WASHINGTON CITY, February 27

The difference which has existed between  
the Senate and House of Representatives on  
the subject of the metes and bounds of the  
treaty making power, and the scope of the  
legislative power when coming in collision with  
it, is at length in a fair way of being satisfac-  
torily adjusted. A bill has passed the House  
of Representatives respecting the Convention  
of Commerce with Great Britain, and will  
probably pass the Senate, which, though it  
does not settle the constitutional question, will  
settle on principles of compromise and mutu-  
al accommodation, the present difference be-  
tween the two branches of the legislature. As  
it appears proper, having published so exten-  
sively the debate on the subject, that the  
grounds of the ultimate decision should be  
laid before the people, we shall shortly pre-  
sent to our readers the report of the commit-  
tee of conference on the disagreeing votes.

## CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.—FEB. 26.

The principal business of to-day, was to  
order to be engrossed for a third reading, a  
bill "making appropriations for the construc-  
tion of roads and canals."

This bill is highly important in its pro-  
visions; proposing that dollars  
annually (the blank is proposed to be filled  
with six hundred thousand dollars) be appro-  
priated for the purpose of constituting a fund  
for making artificial roads, and opening canals,  
which sum is to be set apart and inviolably  
pledged as a fund for that and no other pur-  
pose—the same to be placed under special  
charge and direction of the Secretary of the  
Treasury for the time being, &c.—suspenda-  
ble during the state of war at the decision of  
Congress; all monies subscribed by Congress  
to the stock of any companies incorporated  
for the purposes of internal improvement, to  
be paid out of this fund, &c. and all proceeds,  
interest and dividends of stock to accrue  
to it.

## Internal Improvement.

The Committee appointed on so much of the Pres-  
ident's message, as relate to roads and canals,

### REPORT:

That a view of the extent of territory, the  
number and magnitude of navigable lakes,  
rivers and bays; the variety of climate, and  
consequent diversity of productions embraced  
by the United States, cannot fail to impose the  
conviction, that a capacity exists in this coun-  
try to maintain an extensive internal com-  
merce. The variety of productions peculiar  
to the several parts, invites to the prosecution  
of a commerce of the most interesting kind.—  
A commerce internal, subject solely to the  
regulations of the country, not dependent on,  
or materially affected by, the vicissitudes of  
foreign competition, or collisions; the profits  
on which will rest in the country, and make an  
addition to the wealth of the nation. Such a  
commerce will in its natural tendency, create  
interests and feelings, consonant with the great  
interests of the community. Any practicable  
scheme, therefore, for the improvement of  
roads and inland navigation having for its ob-  
ject the encouragement and extension of a  
commerce so beneficial, has strong claims to  
the attention and aid of a government, consti-  
tuted to promote the general welfare.

Such improvements executed on an exten-  
sive scale, would unquestionably contribute to  
the general interest, and increase of wealth in  
the nation; for whatever tends to accelerate  
the progress of industry, in its various and  
particular branches, or to remove the obstacles  
to its full exertion, must, in the result, pro-  
duce that effect. The contemplated improve-  
ment in roads and canals, by extending the  
communication for commercial and personal  
intercourse to the interior and distant parts  
of the Union, would bestow common benefits,  
and give an enlarged faculty to the great branches  
of national industry, whether agricultural,  
commercial or manufacturing.

The agricultural products, which at present  
from inconvenient distance, their weight, or  
bulk, are unportable, could then be carried to  
a distant market; the reduction on the charge  
for price; and a ready market, and increased  
price enhance the value of the lands, from  
which the products were drawn.

The general commerce of the country would  
thereby receive a proportional advantage from  
the increase of the quantity of articles for ex-  
portation, the facility and extension to the  
vening of imported commodities, as also from  
a more general consumption, arising from an  
increased ability in the community to pur-  
chase such commodities. To manufacturers a  
reduction on the charge for transportation of  
the raw material, and wrought commodity,  
would be highly beneficial. The beneficial ef-  
fects on individual interests, and the general  
wealth in society, arising from a system of  
cheap conveyance, by artificial roads & canals,  
does not rest on speculative opinion, or abstract  
reasonings, for confirmation; all doubts, as to  
the advantages, have been removed by the test  
of experience in every country where such  
improvements have been executed on a liberal  
scale.

To insure to the pursuits of useful industry  
in a nation a state of the greatest prosperity, it  
is only necessary to protect their interests from  
foreign aggression, to leave them unrestrained  
by artificial provisions, and to remove, or  
meliorate, the natural obstacles to their exer-  
tion, by public works, rendering conveyance  
practicable and cheap.

Such public works, while they are calculat-  
ed to subserve the pecuniary interests of every  
industrious class of the community, are highly  
important in a political point of view. The  
citizens, in the most remote parts, would be  
brought into close connection by a facility to  
commercial and personal intercourse. The  
common interests and identity of feelings  
thence arising, would, as a cement to the parts,  
bind together the whole, with the strong bond  
of interest and affection, giving stability and  
perpetuity to the union. And as a means of  
security, tend to increase our capacity for re-  
sistance to foreign aggressions by rendering  
less expensive, and more effective, our military  
operations. The disadvantages experienced,  
and heavy charges incurred during the late  
war, for want of inland navigation along the  
sea-coast, connecting the great points of de-  
fence, are of too recent date, and decisive a  
character, to require any other demonstration  
that a facility in inland communication, con-  
stitutes a principal means of national defence.

It is believed that improvements so impor-  
tant to the political and general interest of  
society, stand strongly recommended to the  
attention of the national legislature. The  
general government alone, possess the means  
and resources to give a direction to works cal-  
culated for general advantage and to insure  
their complete execution.

The particular objects of this kind, to which  
public aid should be given, the means to be  
employed, and the mode of applying the pub-  
lic monies, remains to be considered.

The objects are such artificial roads and  
canals as are practicable of execution, and  
which promises a general or extensive advan-  
tage to the community; others, of minor im-  
portance, that are local in their nature, and  
will produce only local benefits will more  
properly be left for execution, to the means  
and enterprise of individuals, or to the exer-  
cisions of particular States. It is, indeed, a  
political maxim, well attested by experience,  
that whatever private interests are competent  
to the provision and application of their own  
instruments and means, such provision and  
means should be left to themselves.

The great works which are calculated for  
national advantage either in a military or com-  
mercial view, their execution must depend (at  
least for aid) on the general government.—  
Wherever great obstacles are to be overcome,  
great power and means must be employed.—  
To such works the means of associated indi-  
viduals are incompetent, and the particular  
States may not have a sufficient interest in the

execution of works of the most essential ad-  
vantage to other parts of the community. In  
other cases, where interest might be suffici-  
ently operative, the means or the power may not be  
possessed, their territorial jurisdiction being  
limited short of the whole extent of the work.

Among many other objects of improvement  
in inland navigation and roads, coming within  
the above description, the following appears  
to be recommended by their importance to the  
attention of congress: 1st. Canals opening on  
inland navigation along the Atlantic sea-coast.  
2d. A great turnpike road from north to south.  
3d. Turnpike roads forming communications  
between the Atlantic and western rivers. 4th.  
Military roads communicating with the fron-  
tier posts; and, 5th. A canal around the  
falls of Ohio, or opening the bed of the river  
at that place.

The present state of the national finances,  
and the effect which engaging in many exten-  
sive works at the same time would produce, in  
raising the price of labor, seems to point out  
the policy of applying the public means to  
one, or only a few of these objects, in the first  
instance.

The difficulty and delicacy of selecting a  
particular object from among many others of  
acknowledged importance and great interest,  
is sensibly felt. In making the decision, gen-  
eral interests must be kept in view, and be held  
superior to local considerations. It appears  
proper, that when the government authorise  
the expenditure and application of public mo-  
nies, to one of these objects, they should at  
the same time adopt a system, calculated to  
insure, in due time, the execution of other  
works requiring their aid.

After due consideration, and that examina-  
tion which the committee have been able to  
give to the subject, they respectfully recom-  
mend to the first attention of congress, "The  
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal," being in  
their opinion of the first importance, and re-  
quiring the aid of the general government. It  
forms the central link, in that great chain of  
inland navigation along the sea-coast proposed  
to be opened. It is believed, from the best  
evidence, to be practicable of execution, and  
of itself, unconnected with other improve-  
ments, will afford the most extensive advan-  
tages. On this the committee will make a  
special report.

Of the different modes which might be de-  
vised of applying public monies to objects of  
internal improvements, that of authorising  
subscriptions for a limited number of shares of  
the stock of companies incorporated for the  
purpose, appears, on every consideration, to be  
the most eligible. By limiting the number of  
shares to be subscribed, to a third, or less than  
one half, of the whole stock, there is more se-  
curity that the government shall not become  
engaged in impracticable projects for improve-  
ments, and also for the economical expendi-  
ture of the funds, than would be, on the plan  
of a direct application, by government, of the  
public monies.

The committee, in order to ascertain what  
funds may be made applicable to the objects  
of internal improvement, with due regard to  
the state of the finances, and demands on the  
treasury, requested information from the treas-  
ury department. The information obtained  
accompanies this report. It will be observed  
that the surplus revenue applicable to these  
objects, is hypothetically stated in the secre-  
tary's letter as necessarily it must be in the  
present state of the revenue laws.

It appears, however, under any contem-  
plated change in the existing system, that the  
revenue would be sufficient to supply, after  
the present year, and during a state of peace,  
an annual appropriation of \$600,000 for the  
purpose of internal improvement. That sum  
would constitute a fund capable of effecting  
many valuable objects of that kind; and under  
prosperous circumstances, the fund might be  
gradually augmented in the proportion of the  
decrease of the public debt. But, if it shall  
enter into the policy of government to author-  
ise expenditures in the execution of the works  
calculated for public advantage and general  
convenience, the same policy will direct to the  
provision of the means. For it cannot be  
doubted that the resources of the nation are  
amply sufficient, when brought in aid of pri-  
vate means, to effect every object of improve-  
ment on roads and canals, that are of an exten-  
sive nature, and of national concern.

The committee respectfully proposes that an  
annual appropriation be made to constitute a  
fund for making roads and opening canals;  
that the fund shall be put under the direction  
of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall,  
whenever authorised by Congress, subscribe  
for shares in the stock of companies incorpo-  
rated for making artificial roads or opening  
canals, and shall pay out of the aforesaid fund  
the instalments as they become due on such  
shares; and that any dividends thence arising,  
when any work shall be completed, shall be  
paid into, and become a part of said fund, and  
the Secretary shall report, at each session, to  
Congress, all expenditures, and the general  
state of the fund as well as the state of the  
works in which the government are concerned.

The committee have directed a bill to be  
reported embracing the above provisions.

Treasury Department, Jan. 29th, 1816.

Sir—In your letter of the 27th ultimo, in-  
formation is requested upon the two following  
points: 1st. In case the revenue law should  
be modified according to the plan proposed by  
the secretary of the treasury, whether the sur-  
plus revenue arising from permanent sources  
would authorise a standing appropriation of  
monies, annually, applicable to the construc-  
tion of roads and canals, and to what amount.  
2d. In case the creation of stock should be au-  
thorized redeemable at a future period, to be  
employed in the purchase of shares in the com-  
panies formed for making roads and canals,  
what particular branches of the existing re-  
venue would be most proper to charge, and to  
what amount, with the redemption of such  
stock.

In answer to the first inquiry, I have the  
honor to state, that if the revenue were per-  
manently established upon the footing propos-  
ed in the report from this department of the  
6th of December last, and if the public expen-  
ditures should not exceed the annual surplus  
of revenue, which might be estimated, during  
the continuance of the peace, at about four  
millions of dollars. Whether the facts assum-  
ed by which this result is produced will ac-  
tually exist, can only be ascertained when the  
intentions of congress upon these points shall  
have been developed.

As to the second inquiry, it may be observ-  
ed that there are no branches of the existing  
revenue, which are not already pledged, either  
specially, or in a general manner, for expendi-  
tures, already authorised, excepting certain  
duties which will expire on the 17th of Feb.  
next; and which, if continued by congress af-  
ter that time, will probably be substituted in  
lieu of other duties which are now pledged,  
and which will be diminished or entirely abol-  
ished. If stock should be issued under any  
modifications for the purpose of internal im-  
provements, there is therefore no branch of  
the revenue which could be exclusively charged

with redemption, without violating prior  
appropriations and pledges. But as the ag-  
gregate mass of the revenue is estimated, after  
the year 1816, to exceed the aggregate amount  
of the charges upon it, this surplus, if congress  
should think proper, might be applied either  
directly to the defraying of the expenses of in-  
ternal improvement, or, if stock should be is-  
sued, as a fund for its redemption. No neces-  
sity is perceived for issuing stock for this pur-  
pose, unless it shall be determined to com-  
mence the expenditures before the termination  
of the present year; during which year there  
will be no surplus of revenue. After its ex-  
piration, when there shall be a surplus, there  
can be no reason for constituting stock or, in  
other words, for borrowing money. The mone-  
y in hand derived from the surplus revenue  
can be applied directly to the purpose pro-  
posed.

I have the honor to be, &c.

A. J. DALLAS.

Hon. Jeremiah Morrow, Chairman of the Com-  
mittee of the Senate on roads and Canals.

## NEW TARIFF OF DUTIES.

We have received the following, which is  
stated to be of this substance:—N. Y. Gaz.

First, free of duty—All articles for the use  
of the United States, philosophical apparatus,  
&c. books, and all articles for the use of the  
schools, &c. specimens in natural history, &c.  
wearing apparel, and personal baggage in ac-  
tual use of persons coming into the United  
States; regiments of antimony; bark of cork  
trees unmanufactured; animals for breeding;  
unwrought burl stones; clay unwrought; bul-  
lion, copper in any shape for the use of mint,  
copper or brass in piggs or bars, old copper,  
tin in pigs or bars, old brass and old pewter,  
furs unredressed, lapis calaminaris, plaster of  
Paris, rags of any kind of old clothes, wool and  
wood unmanufactured, (except mahogany and  
dye wood) zinc, teutenage, and spelter, and  
olive oil, in casks for manufacturers.

Second, ad valorem duties of seven and a half  
per cent—Dyeing drugs and their material, not  
subject to other duty, gum arabic, gum sen-  
egal, jewellery, gold and silver watches and  
clocks, or parts of either, and frames of clocks,  
laces of thread, silk and cotton.

Fifteen per cent—All articles not free, and  
not subject to any specific duty.

Twenty per cent—Linen of all kinds, cam-  
brics, lawns, hempen cloth, sail cloth, Russia  
and German linens, silk and thread gloves and  
hose; silks satins, and all articles of which silk  
is the material or chief value.

Twenty-two per cent—All articles manufac-  
tured of brass, copper, iron, steel, pewter, lead  
and tin, of which any of these materials are  
of chief value; brass and iron ware, cutlery, pins,  
needles, buttons and buckles of all kinds; gilt  
plated and japanned wares of all kinds; can-  
non, muskets fire and side arms.

Twenty-eight per cent—Woolen manufac-  
tures of all kinds, and all articles of which wool  
is the material or chief value.

Thirty-three and a third per cent—Cotton  
manufactures of all descriptions, of which cot-  
ton is the material or chief value; china ware,  
earthen ware, stone ware, porcelain and glass  
manufactures; bonnets and caps for women,  
fans, feathers, ornaments for head dresses, ar-  
tificial flowers and millinery; hats and caps of  
wool, fur, leather, chip, straw or silk; cos-  
metics, washes, halsams, perfumes, painted  
floor cloths, mats of grass or flags, sallad oil,  
pickled capers, anchovies, &c. and sweetmeats.

Thirty per cent charged with specific duties—  
Ale, beer and porter in bottles, per gal. 20  
cents; do in casks, 10; alum, per lb. 3; bot-  
tles, black glass, per gross, 144; boots per  
pair, 200; bristles per lb. 3; cards, playing,  
per pack, 30; cables and cordage, tarred, per  
lb. 3; do untarred, varn, twine, and pack  
thread, 4; candles, tallow, per lb. 3; wax and  
spermaceti, do 4; cassia, chinese, 6; cinna-  
mon, 25; cloves, 25; cheese, 9; chocolate, 6;  
coal, per bushel, 8; copperas, ewt. 60; cop-  
per in sheets, rods, bolts or nails. 4; coffee,  
per lb. 6; cotton, 3; currants, 3; figs, 3; fish  
foreign caught, per quintal, 100; mackerel,  
150; salmon, 200; all other pickled, 100;  
glass, window, 8 by 12, per one hundred square  
feet



floral infamy, and that under this disbandment of nations from social order, we should have been despoiled of a thousand ships, and have thousands of our citizens reduced to Algerine slavery?—Yet this has taken place. The British interdicted to our vessels all harbors of the globe, without they had first proceeded to some one of hers, there paid tribute proportioned to their cargo, and obtained a license to proceed to the port of destination. The French, on the other side, declared the American ships to be lawful prizes, if they had touched at the port, or even been visited by a ship of the enemy's nation. Thus were the United States completely excluded from the ocean. Compare (says Mr. Jefferson) this state of things with that of '85, and say whether an opinion founded in the circumstances of that day (in which the Notes on Virginia were written) can be fairly applied to those of the present. We have experienced what we did not then believe, that there did exist both profligacy and power enough to exclude the United States from the field of intercourse with other nations. We therefore have a right to conclude, that to be independent for the comforts of life we must fabricate them ourselves. We must now place the manufacturer by the side of the agriculturist. The question of '85 is suppressed, or rather assumes a new form. The question is, shall we manufacture our own comforts, or go without them at the will of a foreign nation? He therefore who is now against domestic manufactures, must be for reducing us to a dependence on foreign nations.—I AM NOT ONE OF THESE."

From the Aurora.

Mr. Dumas—Enclosed you will receive extracts from the introductory chapter to my Tracts on Louisiana. As the Tracts are not yet published, and the boundary that ought to be assigned to Louisiana, as possessed and claimed by France, excites considerable interest at this time, in the public mind, I have transmitted to the result of all the enquiry I have been able to make on the important question of limit. Should you think this communication worthy of your readers, you will give it publicity in your widely extended paper.

Accept, sir, my respects,

WILLIAM DARBY.

#### Progressive Geography of Louisiana.

Ferdinand de Soto, in 1539-40, was no doubt the first European who actually traversed the regions near the mouth of the Mississippi; whose adventures have been preserved in literature. So extravagant, however, were the then projects of Spanish travellers in pursuit of the precious metals, and so little qualified to collect useful knowledge, that very few precise ideas of the countries through which they roamed, can be collected from their accounts. We may therefore conclude of the voyage of Soto, like many others, that he traversed, but did not discover the countries over which he travelled.

After the voyage of Soto, 132 years elapsed before any further knowledge of Louisiana was obtained by any European nation. In 1674 two French traders, Joliet and Marquette reached the Mississippi by penetrating from Canada through lakes Huron and Michigan—and thence the Fox Oniscousin Rivers. Shortly after the return of Joliet and Marquette, M. de la Salle, a gentleman from Rouen, in Normandy, in company with Father Lewis Hennepin, reached the Mississippi by the Illinois, and built fort Crevecoeur—M. de la Salle explored the river to the mouth—Hennepin surveyed it upwards, above St. Anthony's Falls—went soon after to France, published an account of his discoveries, and named the country Louisiana.

La Salle returned to France, and in 1684, obtained from the ministry a small squadron, with which he set out, carrying orders to establish a colony on the Mississippi. From the very defective knowledge then gained of the northern part of the Mexican gulph, La Salle passed the mouth of the Mississippi; and, entering a deep and wide bay, he landed his men and effects, thinking himself on the Mississippi; but soon found his fatal error. An establishment was made, and a fort built. The country was taken possession of in the name of the king of France, with the formalities usual on such occasions, practised by European nations in their American conquests.

With the subsequent fate of La Salle's colony and his own death, we have nothing to do; these events are not pertinent to the question of previous possession. In the month of February, 1699, the French under M. de Benneville, landed on the shore of the Biloxi Bay, opposite the pass between Ship and Cat islands, and formed the first permanent establishment in Louisiana. It may be remarked with justice to the memory of Benneville, that he was, if not the greatest of all the commanders sent from Europe since the discovery of America to establish colonies on that continent, he certainly was one of the number best calculated to encounter and overcome the numerous difficulties attending an establishment in a new discovered region.

Benneville founded Pensacola, now occupied by the Spaniards.

On the 13th of December, 1701, an order arrived from Europe to the French commandant, directing the removal of the colony from Biloxi, to Dauphin island, at the mouth of Mobile river. This order was executed on the 16th January, 1702. Nearly contemporary establishments were made on Dauphin island and Mobile bay where the town of Mobile and fort Condé now stand.

Perdido river being the only entrance from the gulph of Mexico between Mobile and Pensacola bays, and at very nearly mid-distance, became at that early period the point of separation between the Spanish colony of Florida, and the French colony of Louisiana.

I have sought in vain for French or Spanish maps of Florida and Louisiana published in the beginning of the 18th century, though I have been informed there are such; but have been more fortunate with those of England and Germany. I have procured two maps, one published in London, 1719, dedicated to Wm. Law, Esq. of Laureston; having Louisiana as the centre, but reaching westward from Chesapeake bay 33 degrees of longitude, and having the Rio Grande del Norte included in its western limits.

The other map was published about the same period, (1719) and bears the title of—

Regni Mexicani, Nova Hispania, Ludoviciana, N. Angliæ, Carolinæ, Virginis, et Pennsylvaniae, sed non Insularum Archipelagi Mex-

icani, in America, Septentrionali, accurata tabula, exhibit a Joh. Baptista Homann, Norimbergæ."

On both these maps the coasts, rivers, mountains, and other grand features of nature, in those parts of North America are embraced, and drawn with astonishing correctness for the period of their publication. In the regions west of the Mississippi, but little additional accurate knowledge and no precision has been gained up to this time; no map extant has met my observation, in which the new Missouri territory and the province of Teixas are more accurately defined.

In the London map, the bounds of Louisiana commences west at the mouth of Rio Grande del Norte, ascends that river to the mouth of the Rio Salde de Pachas (now St. Paul's) thence along that river to its source; thence by a curve to the 37° N. lat. where the limit meets the margin of the map.

On the east side, Carolina, Georgia, and part of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, are included. On the north, the boundary is left undefined.

The Nuremberg map commences Louisiana at the mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte, ascends that river to the mouth of St. Paul's river; thence by a line nearly north, until it reaches 38° north latitude; thence east through the now territories of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Virginia, to the sources of James River, thence nearly similar to the London map, until the limit merges into the Atlantic Ocean.

These two maps show that the bounds of Louisiana were at the epoch of their publication considered by the literati of Europe, as reaching to the Rio Grande del Norte. In both, the fort built by M. de la Salle, is laid down at the head of the bay of Espiritu Santo, and the mouth of the Guadalupe or St. Marks, on the spot now called Matagorda.

With the general contour of the coast of the Mexican Gulph, these maps have great resemblance, though differing considerably in latitude and longitude of places, constant opposition from the Spanish authorities in America were experienced by the French officers in Louisiana. The respective boundaries were made the subject of continual altercation. To decide the extent to which it had a right to claim territory in Louisiana, the French government in 1718, sent M. de la Harpe to Louisiana, to explore the country by sea and land, and establish as far as possible the true limits of the province. The result of this gentleman's mission, and a succinct chronological table of events founded upon his survey, and upon the authority or a memoir of the count de Vergennes to the king of France, respecting Louisiana, will be given in our next.

WM. DARBY.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10th, 1816.

\*The Editor has two maps by HOMANN of Nuremberg, one of which is entitled *Amplissima Regiones Mississippi, seu Provincia Ludoviciana, a R. P. Hennepin, Franc. Miss. anno 1687; edita a J. B. Homann, Geograph. Norimbergæ*. This map agrees with that of Mr. Darby; it is colored, and the routes of La Salle are very perspicuously traced, as well as of M. CAVELIER, in 1687.

The routes of Soto in 1543, and his successor in 1552, are given in a very curious and distinct manner.

The British official map published in 1755, in two parts, by Bowen, intended to point out boundaries, fixes the south limit of Louisiana at the same place as Homann.

From the Columbian.

#### THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

By the enquiry into alledged abuses we have received a letter from an intimate republican friend, now at Washington, for extracts from which we have not room to-day. The writer states, that the affair grows darker the more it is investigated. The audacity of Abraham Bradley in dismissing a clerk for giving testimony on oath, has caused great disgust. A sad scene of profligacy is disclosed, exhibiting something very like turpitude in the conduct of postmasters-generals, deputies, and connections. In all probability the whole gang will be dismissed.

A correspondent of the Aurora writes from Washington, that so many turns & returns have occurred under the management Return J. Meigs, that he thinks it is time for another—that it is time to turn them all out. In this we would heartily concur, even were the principal innocent of these speculations; because the post-office ought to be guarded by all parties as a holy sanctuary, a sacred shrine, the medium of correspondence, which is sacrilege to violate; and because the postmasters ought to be not only upright but unsuspected. Col.

It is said that Mr. Meigs means to resign his situation in the general post office in consequence of the effect of the late discoveries on his nervous system—the public good, according to the formula, requires it.—Aurora.

An occurrence at New-Orleans is mentioned in a letter from a gentleman there to his friend in New York, which may teach a lesson to some officers, &c. who come from Upper Canada to embark here for Europe, and when here forget that they are out of his Britannic majesty's dominions.

On the 3d of January, the citizens of New Orleans began to celebrate in a very festive manner the first anniversary of Jackson's operations, below that city; which celebration was to be continued till the 8th inclusive. Among the British merchants or agents who were purchasing cotton in the city, was a man named Pritchard, who at the coffee house was so indiscreet as to use scurrilous and reproachful language in speaking of the Americans; applying contemptuous epithets to the Yankee army and navy.—Indeed, the British consider the term Yankee as a reproach, and so use it.

An aged man present took down Pritchard's words, and had them placarded in the room. Presently after a major Hunter came in, and was informed of Pritchard's conduct. The major wrote him a note, requiring him to come to the coffee-house the next day and make a public apology. The limited hour expired without the appearance of P. on the

Rialto—when Hunter repaired to the lodgings of the British agent, and administered to that offender a quantum sufficit of stripes with a cowskin-whip. Pritchard thus disgraced, was stimulated by his fellows, to challenge major H. to a duel; and finding no other mode of allaying popular contempt, or replacing himself in some sort of estimation, he adopted their advice. The major accepted the invitation and chose the distance, (five paces.) On the first fire, Pritchard was shot through the body. The letter, written about an hour after, says that the ball was extracted from the opposite side, and the man was not expected to survive.

Columbian.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. Isham Talbot, to the Editors, dated

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1816.

I have the pleasure of enclosing to you a very interesting document, exhibiting in a very luminous and elegant manner, the situation of the very extensive manufacturing interests of our country, the magnitude and extent of which seems calculated to awaken as much pleasure and pride, as astonishment in the mind of an American citizen. This report in its views, as well as in the general objects which it recommends, will, I flatter myself, receive the sanction of a large majority of the National legislature, and will be followed by the adoption of the correspondent acts of legislation. The measure for which I hope will be found in the general Tariff of Duties on Importation, with which we have been furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury.

A general system of taxation is progressing towards completion, founded principally on the calculations of a permanent peace establishment.—And amongst the measures in relation to this subject not yet completely carried into legislative enactments, we may calculate on the following as likely to be adopted: The repeal of the duty on the quantity of spirits distilled, which was imposed by the last law on the subject—with the addition of 50 per cent, on the duty imposed on the capacity, which will make the amount of 7 1-2 cents per gallon, with an equalization of that duty to any portion of the year for which the distiller may desire a license in equal proportion with the time for which the license is to be taken out, bears to the same rate, for an entire year.—A regulation of vast importance to Kentucky.

The immediate repeal of all the duties on domestic manufactures, including those on household furniture and watches with a reduction of the direct tax from 6 to 2,000,000 dollars, to continue for one year only.—Frankfort Argus.

Canadian Volunteers.—The bill to compensate certain Canadian volunteers, by a bounty in land, according to their rank, was passed by the house of representatives.

Disbanded Officers.—The house concurred, yeas 77 nays 59, with the senate, to strike out the 3d section of the bill making further provisions for military services, which went to give a bounty in land to the officers late of the army of the United States.

National University.—The committee on that part of the president's message which relates to this subject, have reported a bill for the purpose.

The resolution from the house to appoint a committee to enquire into the expediency of carrying into execution the resolves adopted by congress on the death of the late Gen. Washington, was read three times, and agreed to. Messrs. King, Varnum and Barbour were appointed the committee on the part of the senate.

The resolution from the house of representatives expressive of the sense of congress on the achievements of captain Stewart, Bent, Biddle, and the officers and crews of the Constitution and Wasp, were read a third time and passed.

The bill for the relief of lieutenant-col. Wm. Lawrence, of the army of the United States, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates composing the garrison of fort Bowyer, was read a third time and passed, and sent to the house of representatives for concurrence.

The Virgin carried off.—An image of the Virgin Mary valued at \$0 or \$90,000, has been brought to St. Domingo from Carthage, in a schooner belonging to New-York. It was taken as security for payment of a cargo of provisions carried into Carthage by that vessel.

Prodigality.—It is estimated that one man's speeches in congress, (who is constantly complaining of abridgments of the freedom of debate!) will cost the United States at least \$70,000, for the present session.

President Petion has purchased an elegant vessel, built at New-York, by certain shipwrights there on private account, for \$220,000. She carries 40 guns and 300 men, and is cruising against his majesty king Henry.

Lead Ore. Specimens of a very rich lead ore having been discovered by capt. Foulk in his rambles, near cantonment of our troops at Rock river.

From the Weekly Register.

#### GEORGIA SUGAR.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress, politely communicated for the Weekly Register.

"The cultivation of the cane is rapidly extending with us. I have received some information on this interesting subject, which, I suppose, may be gratifying to you.

"Major Butler, on 85 acres, cultivated by 17 hands, produced 140,000 lbs. sugar, and 75 hds. molasses.

John M'Queen, Esq. planted 18 acres in cane—average product 20,000 per acre—5000 canes, the product of a quarter of an acre, yielded 650 gallons of juice, which boiled down, made 672 lbs. sugar, and may lose 50 lbs. in draining, leaving 632 lbs. or 2388 lbs of sugar per acre."

Let us look at these products and see what they amount to, at the present prices for sugar and molasses.

140,000 lbs. sugar,	(worth	\$23,800
on the spot) 17 cents		
75 hds. molasses, at 10 dollars		6,000

Product of 85 acres and 17 hands \$29,800

18 acres at 2488 lbs. per acre—		\$7,613 23
44,785 lbs. at 75 cents,		
Say 23 hds. molasses, at \$80		\$1,840

Produce of 18 acres and 5 or six hands, \$9,453 21

\$9,253 dollars, the product of 23 hands is for each hand \$1706. There is no gold mine equal to this.

But sugar and molasses may not hold their present prices—the duties will be reduced, and the cost of the freight and charges lessened, by the continuance of the peace. Good sugar, however, cannot easily be lower in the United States than 10 cents, the [old] duty included; and it is believed the West India Planter cannot profitably furnish it at so low a rate. And then the product of these crops, raised on 103 acres, by 23 hands (allowing the sugar at 10 cents per pound, and the molasses at \$40 per hoghead) would be \$21,978, or \$213 per acre, and \$962 per hand.

When we get to exporting sugar—when it becomes a staple article of our commerce like cotton, its value may depreciate equal to the duty that will probably be continued upon it, (12 1-2 cents per lb.) but still it will be a most profitable crop.

Thus do the bounties of God to our country unfold themselves and—

POINT TO INDEPENDENCE.

#### War between England and Spain.

Charleston, Jan. 14.

Captain Hill of the schr. Weazle, arrived at this port yesterday morning, in 12 days from Cape Nichola Mole, informs us, that just before he left there, a schr. from Jamaica bound to Cape Francois, put in to land a passenger who was charged with business from the Haytian government. They informed that a war was immediately expected between Great Britain and Spain. Captain H. also says, that the officers of the British sloop of war Carnation, which had been in at the Cape for some days, reported that they had a similar expectation.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

#### THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

"It is an ill wind which blows no good."

The violent and apparently vindictive attack recently made through the columns of the Reporter, against Colonel Monroe, seemed at first, to augur little else than pity and indignation for the weakness and wickedness by which it was prompted. Some good has, however, resulted from it. The people were, before, tranquil and silent, waiting the period when their unbiased, and might be said, undivided suffrages, would have elevated the man best qualified to wield our destinies. This recent and violent abuse of the man, whom the affections and confidence of nine-tenths of the republicans of Kentucky, will still carry to the presidency, has produced an excitement and current of public feeling not easily defeated or suppressed, however loud and long the devotees of Gen. Armstrong should continue.

The source whence this attack sprang, and the illiberal and violent manner in which it was conducted, was sincerely regretted by every Republican of the country. This regret has, however, an offset, by the effect which was produced upon the community. What was designed as fatal to Mr. Monroe, produced a re-action in his favor—what was commenced in the hope of division and distraction, has resulted in an extension and firmness of public sentiment.

Such has been the effect of the course pursued by the enemies of Col. Monroe, or rather the friends of Gen. Armstrong, that already have men of high standing, declared themselves candidates for the electoral ticket in favor of Mr. Monroe.

It was observed upon a former occasion, which has not been (and could not with truth) be contradicted, that nine-tenths of the republicans of Kentucky were decidedly in favor of his election to the presidency. With increased confidence, Brutus repeats the assertion; and if proof were wanting, it is to be found in the mouth of almost every man in the country.

That this opinion in favor of integrity and talents, and a just estimate of a long life of faithful public services, should not be perverted by false assertions and shallow artifices—that the community neither at home or abroad should be deceived by the pretended formidable array, made in the Reporter, against Col. Monroe—and made too by a few devoted friends to Gen. Armstrong, were the inducements to obtrude some facts and desultory comments upon the community. With these inducements he will continue to speak and to act as circumstances may require.

BRUTUS.

P. S. It is to be regretted that mankind are more prone to find notes in the eye of a brother, than their own. Corn Planter says, "Brutus must expect to gain something" by advocating Col. Monroe. Is this doing unto others as you would they should do unto you? Suppose Brutus had published to the world, that "you, Corn-Planter, had thought and spoke well of the venerable SULLY, because he had conferred on you a valuable and profitable office," and had called himself a Farmer, and headed his publication with "a serious reflections of a plain countryman," when at the very same moment he was living in town on a fat office—Had Brutus done this, would Corn-planter conceive him blessed with an over-portion of the milk of human kindness?

DIED.—At his lodgings in Washington City, the Hon. ELIJAH BRIGHAM, a representative in Congress, from the state of Massachusetts.

#### A PUPPY LOST!

Left the residence of the subscriber at the corner of Mill and Second Streets, Lexington, on Monday the 4th inst. a well grown puppy, about six months old; his colour is a light yellow; rather clumsy, and is a mixture of the bull and mastiff. Any person who will bring him home, or give information where he is, shall be amply rewarded for his trouble.

March 9, 1816.

JOHN BRADFORD.

Collector's Office, Lexington, March 8, 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the duties imposed on various goods, wares and merchandize, manufactured in the United States, are abolished.

The several accounts to be rendered by individuals, will embrace a period inclusive of the 21st day of February, 1816.

Accounts for periods within the present quarter, may be duly rendered immediately, or at any time previous to the 12th day of April next.

Accounts for periods, terminating on or before the 31st day of Decr. last, which have not yet been rendered, will, of course, be rendered in the same way as if the duties were not abolished.

JOHN H. MORTON,  
Collector of the Revenue.

11—1w

#### Kentucky Insurance Office,

MARCH 6th, 1816.

An annual meeting of the stock-holders in the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be held at their office, on Monday, the first of April next, at twelve o'clock—punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the President and Directors,  
C. BRADFORD, Clk.

#### PUBLIC SALE.

On Thursday, the 21st Inst.

Will be sold at the farm of Joseph Moore, Decr. five miles from Lexington, on East Hickman, the FOLLOWING PROPERTY—viz.

Horses, Hogs, Cows and Sheep.  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE  
AND  
FARMING UTENSILS.

The sale will take place at 10 o'clock, A. M.—A credit of nine months will be given for all sums above five dollars—bond and security required.—Cash will be required, for all sums under that amount. Due attendance will be given by the subscriber.

ROBERT MACNITT, Ex'or.  
N. B.—All persons having demands against the estate of Joseph Moore, dec'd. are requested to bring them forward, properly authenticated by the 21st inst.—and those who are indebted, are requested to come forward and pay their respective debts.

CATHARINE MOORE, Ex'x.  
11—2 ROBERT MACNITT, Ex'or.

#### LOST,

Between the house of Mr. Abner Benn and Mr. Daniel Halstead, a small

Red Morocco Pocket Book,

Tied round with a blue yarn string, containing four 5 dollar, and one 3 dollar note, on the bank of Steubenville, endorsed on the back J W P and two 1/2 dollar notes, bank not recollectable—with sundry other papers, too tedious to mention. Any person finding said pocket book, and leaving it at the house of Mr. Benn in Lexington, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

11—3p JOSEPH SHEPHERD.

#### 6 Cents Reward,

Will be given for apprehending and returning to the subscriber, ELIJAH THURMAN, an apprentice to the Waggon Making Business.—He is about 16 or 17 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, fair complexion and fair hair—has a down-cast look.

EDWARD HOW,  
Lexington, March 4, 1816 10—2

Taken up by George Hamilton, living in Fayette county on North Elkhorn, one Brown Mare, three years old last spring, 13 hands high, a star at the snip, both hind feet white, appraised to \$18—before me this 9th day of December, 1815

11 ROBERT S. RUSSELL, J. P.

#### Jessamine County, to wit:

Taken up by William McConnell, living near the court house, a Bay Mare, both hind feet white, about half to the pastern joint, and star in her face, four years old last spring, and about fourteen hands high, neither docket nor branded—appraised to \$18

JOHN METCALF, J. P.  
December 16, 1815—A copy—attest,

JOHN C. WALKER, d. c. c. c. o.

#### Patent Lever Watches.

The subscriber has just received a few Gold Patent Lever Watches, which he offers for sale at his shop, opposite the Lexington Branch Bank, where he keeps constantly on hand, silver Coffee, Tea, and Cream Pots, Sugar Dishes, Pitchers, Tumblers, Spoons, and every other description of Silver, and Gold Work and Jewelry.

ASA BLANCHARD.

March 2, 1816. 10—

#### NEW TAVERN.

CHARLES WICKLIFFE,

Has opened a Tavern in the town of Lexington, at the corner of Short and Mill streets, opposite the Branch Bank; where travellers and others who may call on him, will meet with all the attention which it may be in his power to bestow.—He can safely promise, that his servants shall be attentive in discharging their duty; that his bar shall be constantly supplied with the best foreign and domestic liquors; that his table shall be spread with the best that the market can afford; that he will make his house comfortable to those who visit it; and that horses will be well taken care of, at a stable immediately adjacent, to which there is convenient access. Visitors of the house will not be interrupted by strangers; and travellers, with the bustle and noise usually incident to a tavern. Expecting to comply in every respect with the above promises, he confidently relies upon a share of the public patronage.

10—4 F. B. B. 28.

#### Stop the Runaway Preacher!

Runaway from the subscriber, living near Nicholasville, Jessamine county, on Saturday, the 24th instant, a negro man named PETER.—He is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, pretty dark complexion, a well built, handsome fellow, one of his fore teeth out—his clothing consists of a dark brown broad cloth coat, pretty new, two gingham cravats; also, a dark coloured lincey coat, a grey great coat, and sundry articles of clothing—his last probably of fur. Took with him a very old sorrel mare, of common size, with a blaze face; an old saddle, and new Indian blanket.—The above negro is a sensible, plausible fellow, and capable of forming a good story—can read and write very well, of course will produce his own vouchers in support of his freedom. Pretends to a great deal of piety, preaches occasionally, and expert in whatever he undertakes.—It is believed he will make for the state of Ohio, as this is not his first attempt. Any person apprehending or giving information of said fellow, shall be handsomely rewarded.

GEORGE TALBOT.

Jessamine County, K. February 28 10—5t

#### CATCH HIM!!!

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 15th instant, a negro man named STEPHEN, about 17 years of age, tolerably well made, light complexion. Had on when he went away, a full-dress lincey coat and pantalons, fur'd hat, with erape round it. Any person taking up said boy, and securing him in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall be handsomely rewarded for his trouble, and all expenses paid if brought home.

THOMAS T. BURNS.

February 28. 10—3

#### BLANK DEEDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



## COMMISSION BUSINESS IN LEXINGTON, KEN.

Cornelius Coyle & Wm. Robinson,

HAVING ESTABLISHED A

### COMMISSION HOUSE

IN THIS TOWN,

Respectfully solicit the patronage of such commercial gentlemen and others, whose business may require agency in this section of the country. They are determined not to connect any business of their own with the establishment. It will be a commission house exclusively, and being such, there cannot be at any time collisions between their own concerns and those of others. They will purchase cargoes for exportation, of the production of this country, viz. Tobacco, Flour, Whisky, Ginseng, White, and Red Lead, Salt-Petre, Gun-Powder, Hemp, Cordage, Yarns, Cotton Baggings, &c.—and every attention paid to consignments and to the collection of debts. The business to be conducted under the firm of

Wm. ROBINSON & Co.

Next door to John D. Clifford's Store.

REFERENCES.

William Leavy, Merchants, Lex.  
George Trotter, Merchants, Balti-  
Alexander Parker, more.  
W. Essex & Son, Merchants, Philadel-  
Tandy & Allen, phia.  
E. Finley & Son, Booksellers, New-  
Noah Ridgely, York  
Thomas Scott, Com. Mer. Nashville  
Robert Miller, Booksellers, New-  
Eastburn, Kirk, & Co. York  
Isaac Riley, Com. Mer. Nashville  
George Poyzer, Com. Mer. Nashville

December 15th, 1815.

51

JUST RECEIVED,

AND READY TO BE DISPOSED OF BY

Wholesale,

By the subscribers, at their Store Room in Lexing-

ton, opposite Mr. John Postlethwaite's Tavern,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Elegant Fancy Goods,

Selected from the latest importations in Philadel-

phia, and which they will sell upon very favourable

terms for Cash, or approved endorsed Notes.

LANE & TAYLOR.

3-tf

Lexington, 9th January, 1816.

N. B. Wm. N. Lane presents his thanks to his

former friends and customers, and hopes they will

give him a call

Nails and Brads.

The subscribers inform the public they have just

received a fresh supply of Cut and Wrought Nails

and Brads, of all sizes, which may be had by the

cash, at their store, or by retail of Messrs. A. Warner

Dewees & Co. who will hereafter be constantly

supplied with a general assortment for retailing, at

the usual prices—where also may be had warranted

Axes, of a superior quality.

The subscribers will also receive orders for any

kind of nails, which they will import and sell at the

factory prices, at Pittsburgh, with addition of a

commission of 2 1/2 per cent. on 3 months credit—

and without any commission, when money is paid on

delivery of the nails here.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

1-tf

Lexington, Dec. 29.

FOR SALE,

THE PLANTATION

Whereon the subscriber now resides,

CONTAINING

Two hundred & twenty Acres.

SITUATE on the Henry's Mill road, six miles

and a half from Lexington, a part of Maj. Mer-

edith's military survey. The land is not to be equal-

led in Fayette in point of soil, situation, water and

timber. There is a superb young orchard of 200

bearing apple trees, of various kind of fruit, calcu-

lated for keeping and making cider. About eighty

acres of land for cultivation, ten acres of meadow,

and fifty acres of sod for pastures, with the prime

timber standing. The water is conveniently situ-

ated in the lot, and is equal in quantity to any in

Kentucky—the fencing is a great part set on locust

and well laid off. The Henry's Mill road runs

nearly through the centre of the tract, which di-

vides timber, water, &c. There is also a well plan-

ed Distillery on the tract, with sufficient water to

work until July; also a Blacksmith's shop on the

road. The buildings are only tolerable, though a

handsome situation is prepared for building. For

terms apply to Daniel Bradford, Lexington, or to

the subscriber,

THOMAS PEEBLES.

43-44

Nov. 8

To the Public.

MY Shop, is next door to the Kentucky Gazette

printing-office, where I carry on my business in its

several branches of SADDLING & MILITARY

ACCOUTREMENT MAKING.—I tender my

grateful acknowledgments to my customers for the

distinguished patronage I have received from them.

My friends and the public are assured of prompt ac-

commodations.—I feel confident that with the aid of

some of the best workmen and a constant supply of

the most choice materials, I shall be able to render

ample satisfaction to those who may please to favour

me with their applications by order or otherwise.

JOHN BRYAN.

January 22.

Patent Elastic Saddles.

A word to those who are fond of easy riding.

The complaint against hard and uneasy saddles,

which is for the most part a just and general one, and

is really a great grievance to those who have much

riding to do, has caused me to turn my mind particu-

larly to that subject, with a view if possible to re-

medy the evil—I can with confidence assure the

public that I have accomplished it—I have projected

a plan which is by means of strong and well tem-

pered steel springs, so constructed as to support the

saddle seat, & give much greater ease to both rider &

horse, than saddles made in the common way or any

other that I have ever seen, can possibly do. The

plan is entirely different from the English elastic

saddles with spring bars of steel, whalebone, &c. and

also from those with wire springs, and I conceive

much superior to either, as the elasticity is greater,

and the tree not being put out of its original form,

will not be subject to hurting horses on journeys,

which is complained of in these saddles with spring

bars. A number of gentlemen in this town and its

vicinity, have those saddles now in use, and but one

testimony I believe exists among them, in favour of

their superiority.—The invention is equally as appli-

cable to ladies saddles as to gentlemen's. Any per-

son desirous of purchasing these easy saddles, is at

liberty first to make trial of one and judge of their

ease for themselves. In point of durability I will

warrant them equal to any other saddles, and super-

ior to most.

I have obtained a Patent from the United

States for this invention, and am ready to dispose of

patent rights to Saddlers, for other counties or

states.—If required, I will furnish a tree with springs

ready fixed and strained, which may serve as a model

to work by, and will give the necessary instruc-

J. BRYAN

NOTICE.

The subscribers are desirous of having their ac-

counts closed once a year, and have put their books

into the hands of Thomas Satterwhite, who will de-

vote his time to this object. All persons concerned

are therefore notified to call on him and adjust their

accounts.

The private books of F. Ridgely, are lodged with

him also—the unsettled accounts in which must un-

equivocally be closed.

RIDGELY & PINDELL.

January 1, 1816.

## REAL AMERICAN IMPROVEMENTS.

The improved Chimney and Fire-place, by Mr. John C. Brush, of Washington City, D. C. is complete to give an agreeable fire side.—Your old fire places and chimneys which afflict the family with smoke, may be effectually corrected; new ones are constructed with superior advantages, the rooms ventilated with pure air, warm or cold, at pleasure, without opening doors or windows; likewise a great saving of fuel. Gentlemen wishing the improvement, may receive the necessary information by applying to the undersigned (at Mr. Weisiger's Inn) who is duly authorized to introduce and convey the right to others to construct them, which will be done on very liberal terms.

The Domestic Roving and Spinning Machine.

This Machine is completely adapted to the use of the farmer and mechanic, to aid the household manufacture; with one of twelve spindles, one woman may perform the labor of six or eight on the common wheel. This country possessing the advantage of the raw materials at hand, the household manufacture may be carried on in peace or war, with as much benefit as any other mechanical, or agricultural business. The undersigned has received an assignment of the full and exclusive right from the patentee, to make use, and vend to others the right of the said machine within the several states and territories of the United States, south and west of the Delaware river; the territorial right of any part which may be unsold, will be conveyed on very liberal terms to any gentleman who may be disposed to benefit themselves and their fellow citizens, by aiding the introduction of so valuable a labor saving machine.—Mr. Thomas V. Looftbourrow, of Frankfort, Kentucky, will furnish machines complete to order, for patterns to make from in other counties, &c. A machine may be seen and the terms learnt, by applying to the undersigned at Mr. Weisiger's Inn, or to Mr. Looftbourrow, at the Steam Mill.

STEPHEN ANDRES, Assignee.

Frankfort, Feb. 6, 1816.

Kentucky Legislature,

JANUARY 31, 1816.

The joint committee appointed to examine

Mr. Stephen Andres' Spinning Machine, in

conformity to his memorial, proceeded to ex-

amine the same, and find it constructed for

spinning wool and cotton, and more simplified

than any machine heretofore offered for public

use; possessing the advantage of the Spinning

Billy and Jenny now in use—it may be used

as a Billy for roving and spinning warp or fill-

ing, or as a Jenny for spinning warp from wool

or cotton, which change can be made in a few

minutes; the machine contains twelve spin-

dles, and may be worked as a Billy by a com-

mon spinner with the aid of a boy or girl from

eight to ten years old, and as a Jenny without

any aid whatever. It possesses such advan-

tages for saving labor and expediting the manu-

facture of domestic goods, that your commit-

tee recommends the same to the patronage of

the good citizens of this commonwealth.

CERTIFICATE.

This may certify, that I have had in opera-

tion for two seasons past, at my place in

Bourbon county, Kentucky, one of the domestic

roving and spinning machines, introduced

into Kentucky by Stephen Andres. On a ma-

chine of 12 spindles, well made and attended,

one woman with the aid of a small person may

perform the labor of five or six on the common

wheel. I am fully satisfied of its utility, and

that it possesses superior advantages for aid-

ing the household manufacture to any machine

now in use, that I have no hesitation in re-

commending the same to my fellow citizens.

JAMES GARRARD, Jr.

Frankfort, Feb. 6, 1816.

JUST IMPORTED,

AND FOR SALE,

AT W. MENDEL'S

COMMISSION STORE,

Main Street, next door to Mr. Wm. Leavy,

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS—AMONG WHICH ARE,

English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts and

Ground Nuts—Also,

A variety of Choice TOYS,

FOR THE APPROACHING CHRISTMAS, &

NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,

SUCH AS

DOLLS, Wholesale and Retail,

BOXES, Glass and Painted,

Elegant Painted & Queen'sware SNUFF BOXES,

MILLS, CUP & BALL, TETOFUMS, and

others too numerous for description,

REFINED LIQUORICE, in boxes, for colds, and

coughs,

Ditto in sticks,

RAISINS, by the box, or by the pound,

An elegant and cheap set of CHINA,

An assortment of QUEEN'S WARE.

FIDDLES, and FIDDLE STRINGS, superior

quality.

BOSS COTTON,

Ditto SPUN, of all sizes,

BOMBAZETTS, and other Dry Goods,

COMMON WARE, by Wholesale and Retail,

RAPPEE SNUFF.

Orders from the country, attended to, punctually.

47 November 20.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

Hay & Borden

HAVE this day dissolved partnership, by mutual

consent. Those indebted to the firm are desired to

make immediate payment, and those having claims

to present them to George Hay for settlement, who

alone is authorized to settle the business of the con-

cern.

GEORGE HAY

NATHAN I. BORDMAN.

Lexington, Dec. 19, 1815.

GEORGE HAY will continue the SHOE BUSI-

NESS. Every attention will be paid to those who

favor him with their patronage. Measures taken

for all kinds of Shoes, which will be attended to with

punctuality.

HENRY I. I. ROBERT,

Continues to carry on the

Confectionary Business,

In Main-street, in the house next below Mr. Benj.

Stout's, and nearly opposite the office of the Ken-

tucky Insurance Company, where he will keep a

CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

Cakes, Candies, Sugar Toys, Con-

fits, Syrups, Cordials,

and generally all the articles in his line. The best

assurance he can give his customers of his wishes to

please them is, that impressed with the idea that his

livelihood and welfare depends entirely on their pa-

tronage, his interest as well as inclination will make

him exert all in his power to deserve a continu-

ance of it.

Oct. 7, 1815.

41-tf

Wanted Immediately,

TWO or three Apprentices to the TAYLOR-

ING BUSINESS.

B. KARRICK.

Lexington, Oct. 20.

43-44

## H. Beard & A. Campbell

Have opened in the house next door to Mr. Will-

iamson's corner, on Main and Poplar-streets, a well

selected assortment of

### Merchandise,

Consisting of  
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,  
QUEENS CHINA, GLASS AND  
HARD WARES,

Which they will sell low for cash, country linen, or  
whisky.

Lexington, January 30.

6-

## OLD IRON-SIDES

Has opened a Tavern in those extensive and

convenient buildings on Short-Street, Lexington,

Kentucky, formerly occupied by Mr. WILLIAM T.

BAXTON and Mr. PRENTISS, as Boarding Houses,

which he has connected together, and where he

proposes

To Entertain Travellers,

And his Fellow-Citizens generally, who call on him,

in a style equal to any which can be obtained in the

Western Country.—Travellers may be accommo-

dated, without being disturbed by the noise and

bustle, usually incident to a Tavern; and

Private Parties,

Will meet with no interruption from strangers.—

His Liquors will be excellent, and his Table always

spread with the choicest Viands of each successive